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## SECTOR 18 — CHART INFORMATION

## SECTOR 18

### GREECE—DHODHEKANISOS AND SOUTHWEST COAST OF TURKEY

**Plan.**—This sector describes the Dhodhekanisos (Dodecanese), the SE part of the Sporadhes, which is one of the principal groups of islands and islets in the Aegean Sea. The SW coast of Turkey lying between Alobi Burnu, on the N side of Rhodes Channel, and Tavsan Adasi, at the S entrance to Samos Strait, is also included.

The description of this island group follows the recommended tracks as indicated in the Planning Guide. The coast and off-lying islands are then described in a general S to N sequence.

#### Nisis Sirina

**18.1 Nisis Sirina** (36°21'N., 26°41'E.), a small island, lies at the S end of the Dhodhekanisos on the SW side of the recommended track leading into the Aegean Sea via Dhiavlos Karpathou. This island is rugged and 322m high.

Nisidhes Adhelfia, a group of three rocky islets, lies 4 miles NW of the NW end of Nisis Sirina; the E islet is 164m high.

Nisis Plakidha, located 3.7 miles SE of Nisis Sirina, is the S and largest of a small group of rocky islets. This islet is 71m high and marked by a light at the W end. A rock, 3m high, lies 2.5 miles WSW of Nisis Plakidha and resembles the hull of a vessel.

**Nisis Astakidha** (35°53'N., 26°50'E.), 61m high, is the largest of a group of four rocky islets lying on a bank 27 miles SSE of Nisis Sirina. Nisis Astakidhopoula, the S islet, lies 0.2 mile S of Nisis Astakidha and is marked by a light.

**Ounianisia** (35°49'N., 26°29'E.), lying 18 miles WSW of Nisis Astakidha, consists of two prominent small islets. A light is shown from the summit of the W islet. On certain bearings, these islets have the appearance of two hummocks, close together.

**Kamilonisi** (35°52'N., 26°14'E.), lying 11 miles WNW of Ounianisia, is low, rocky, and prominent. This islet is yellowish in color, barren except for a few stunted bushes, and marked by a light.

**Nisidhes Sofrana** (36°05'N., 26°24'E.), lying 15 miles NE of Kamilonisi, consists of two rocky islets. Nisis Megalo Sofrano, the N islet, is 227m high and is marked by a light at its N end. Nisis Mikro Sofrano lies 1 mile S of the S end of Nisis Megalo Sofrano and a large above-water rock lies in the middle of the passage which leads between them.

Karavonisia, consisting of two high steep islets, lies 3.1 miles SE of Nisis Mikro Sofrano.

Avgonisi, a small islet, lies on a shoal bank 5.8 miles SE of Karavonisia.

**Vrakhonisi Kandheliousa** (36°30'N., 26°58'E.), lying 15.5 miles NE of Nisis Sirina, is located on the NE side of the recommended track leading into the Aegean Sea. This rocky islet is 105m high and is marked by a light shown from a prominent structure, 10m high, standing on its SW end. A low tower stands on a hill near the middle of the SE side of the islet. A shallow shoal extends up to about 1 mile SW of the islet.

#### Nisos Astipalaia

**18.2 Nisos Astipalaia** (36°36'N., 26°25'E.), the W island of the Dhodhekanisos, lies on the SW side of the recommended track, 18 miles NW of Nisis Sirina. This island consists of two large rocky masses, which are connected by a narrow isthmus, and has the appearance of being two islands from a distance. The coasts of the island are generally high and indented by numerous small bays. Monte Vardia, the summit of the SW part, is 482m high, and Monte Castelano, the summit of the NE part, is 366m high.

**Akra Poulari** (36°35'N., 26°29'E.), the SE extremity of the NE part of the island, is marked by a light. Nisis Kounoupoi, 89m high, lies 3 miles S of this point and is the outermost and largest of several islets fronting the SE side of the island. The N and S parts of this islet are joined by a low isthmus.

Akra Flouda, marked by a light, is located 6.2 miles NW of Akra Poulari and is the N extremity of the island.

Nisis Ofidhousa lies on a bank 6 miles W of the W side of Nisos Astipalaia and is the outermost of several islets lying off the W end of the island. This islet is 113m high and has precipitous cliffs. A shoal, with a depth of 8.5m, lies about 0.4 mile N of the N end of the islet.

**Astipalaia** (36°32'N., 26°21'E.) stands on a promontory at the SE side of Nisos Astipalaia which separates Ormos Livadhia from Ormiskos Skala. This town, which contains numerous churches and chapels, is dominated by a prominent castle. Small craft with local knowledge can anchor within Ormos Livadhia.

A small harbor lies at the head of Ormiskos Skala and small vessels, with local knowledge, can anchor in a depth of 10m within the bay. Although the holding ground is good, this roadstead has been reported to be unsafe in N and NW winds because of squalls which blow down from the surrounding hills. There is a main quay, 100m long, which has depths of 5 to 5.9m alongside and is used by ferries.

**Ormos Maltezana** (36°34'N., 26°23'E.), which affords good shelter in all weathers, lies between Akra Dhiapori and Akra Vrissi, 1 mile E. This bay is protected from the S by numerous islets and rocks lying across the entrance and may be entered by three channels. The W channel is only suitable for small craft with local knowledge. The middle channel lies between Glinonisi and Khondronisi, two islets, and has a navigable width of only 200m. Perasma Vrissis, the E channel, lies between Khondronisi and Akra Vrissi and is the safest and most used entrance. Small vessels can anchor in a depth of 24m in the middle of the bay.

#### Nisis Levitha

**18.3 Nisis Levitha** (37°00'N., 26°28'E.), 130m high, is the largest and E island of a group which lies on the NE side of the recommended track. It has high coasts and a main light is shown from Akra Spano, the E extremity.

Nisis Kinaros, 296m high, lies 5.5 miles W of the W side of Nisis Levitha and is the W island of this group. The wreck of a large freighter, with the bridge and masts above water, is reported to lie on the NW side of this island against the base of the cliffs.

Nisidhes Liadhi and Nisos Amorgos, located SW of Nisis Kinaros, lie on the SW side of the recommended track and have been previously described in Sector 14.

## Nisos Tilos

**18.4 Nisos Tilos** (36°27'N., 27°21'E.) is generally rugged, precipitous, and mountainous, except for a plain at its N end. Korifi Profitis, the summit, is 654m high and stands at the NW end of the island. Nisis Anditilos, consisting of two small islets, lies 1.9 miles SE of Akra Episkopi, the SE extremity of the island. A prominent microwave relay station stands 0.5 mile W of Akra Episkopi.

Ormos Livadhia indents the E side of the island and is considered to be the safest anchorage of the island, although it is exposed to NE winds. A conspicuous cathedral stands 1 mile WSW of the E entrance point of the bay. Anchorage can be obtained in depths of 20 to 26m, good holding ground, in the SE part of the bay.

Ormos Playio, open N, indents the N end of the island and the town of Ayios Andonios stands at its head. A small craft harbor fronts the town and is protected by two breakwaters. An isolated windmill stands on the coast 0.3 mile W of the harbor. Vessels can anchor off the harbor in depths of 14 to 18m, sand, poor holding ground. Small vessels can anchor in a depth of 10m about 0.2 mile NNW of the E breakwater.

**Nisis Gaidharos** (36°29'N., 27°18'E.) lies on a shoal bank 1 mile NNW of the NW extremity of Nisos Tilos. This islet is 156m high and is marked on its NW side by a light.

## Nisos Nisiros

**18.5 Nisos Nisiros** (36°35'N., 27°10'E.) and two off-lying islets lie off the Turkish coast in the approach to Hisaronu Korfezi and Kerme Korfezi. This island is mountainous with precipitous and terraced sides. It has many fruit groves and hot springs. Korifi Ilias, the summit, is 698m high and rises near the center of the island. The village of Mandrakion is situated on the NW extremity of the island and can easily be distinguished. A light is shown from Akra Palos, the NE extremity of the island. Palos, a small fishing harbor, lies 1.7 miles E of Mandrakion and is enclosed by breakwaters.

Nisis Pakhia, 137m high, and Nisis Pergousa, 81m high, are two islets which lie 3.5 miles SW and 4.5 miles WSW, respectively, of the NW extremity of the island.

**Nisos Yiali** (36°40'N., 27°07'E.), 179m high, consists of two parts, connected by a low isthmus.

Ormos Yiali, a small bay, indents the SE side of this island and is used by vessels loading pumice stone. A shallow bank fronts the shore of this bay and a light is shown from an islet lying close off the E entrance point. A conspicuous transporter, supported on pylons, is situated at the head of the bay. A berth, consisting of a pylon and several mooring buoys, lies at the seaward end of the transporter which extends 0.2 mile offshore.

Vessels of up to 230m in length and 11m draft can be handled. Local knowledge is required and berthing masters are obtained from Piraievs; the berthing master boards about 1 mile SW of the berth. Vessels can obtain anchorage in depths of 5 to 7m in the N part of the bay.

Nisis Stronili, a rocky islet, lies 2.1 miles E of the N extremity of the island and is 120m high.

## Nisos Simi

**18.6 Nisos Simi** (36°35'N., 27°50'E.), 617m high, lies on the N side of Rhodes Channel and is a mountainous island.

Nisis Kouloundros, marked by a light, is located 1.5 miles SSE of the S end of the island. This islet is 87m high and is the S and outer of several islets lying off the S side of Nisos Simi.

Nisis Nimos, 363m high, lies close off the N end of Nisos Simi and is marked by a light at the NE end. This large islet is separated from the island by a narrow passage, 150m wide, with a least depth of 4m. Vrakhonisis Khondros, two rocky islets, lie off the W side of Nisis Nimos and are marked by a light.

Marmaras, marked by a light, is located 6.5 miles WNW of Nisis Kouloundros. This islet lies at the SW and outer end of Nisidhes Dhiavates, a chain of islets and rocks, which extend 1.8 miles SW from The W side of Nisos Simi.

**Ormos Simis** (36°37'N., 27°50'E.), a large and deep bay, indents the NE end of the island and is entered between the SE extremity of Nisis Nimos and Akra Koutsoumba, 1.2 miles SSE, which is marked by a light. The prominent town of Simi stands on hills surrounding the head of an inlet on the S side of the bay. The shores of this inlet are quayed and have depths of up to 6m alongside, but a rock, with a depth of 4.6m, lies near the entrance. Small craft, with local knowledge, and ferries use this inlet.

Ormos Paidhi is entered 0.9 mile S of Akra Koutsoumba. This inlet is deep, but the entrance is narrow and encumbered by an above-water rock which lies in the middle of the fairway. Several windmills and a circular building are situated on a hill 1 mile W of the head of this inlet. There are depths of 9 to 37m within the inlet and a small pier, with a depth of 6.4m, extends from the head.

Limin Panormitis indents the S part of the W side of the island and provides shelter for small craft with local knowledge. A prominent windmill stands on the E side of the entrance and a conspicuous monastery is situated near the head of this small bay.

## Sombeki Korfezi

**Sombeki Korfezi** (Yesilova Korfezi) (36°38'N., 28°00'E.) indents the Turkish coast and lies at the W end of a peninsula which extends SW from Kadirga Burnu and is described in Sector 5. This gulf is entered between Kizil Burnu and Boz Burnu, 5.4 miles N. Bozburnu Limani and Sogut Limani are two bays which lie, respectively, at the NE and SE ends of the gulf. These bays are fronted by several islets with narrow channels leading between them. A number of small harbors lie within the bays and are only used by small craft with local knowledge.

## Hisaronu Korfezi

**18.7 Hisaronu Korfezi** (36°42'N., 27°50'E.), an extensive gulf, is entered between Boz Burnu and Ince Burnu, 14 miles W. The N side is formed by Resadiye Yarimadasi (Datca Yarimadasi), a large and reddish peninsula with a high mountainous ridge extending through its center. The S side of the gulf, to the NE of Boz Burnu, is fronted by a chain of five islets. Farther NE, it is formed by conspicuous, bold, and precipitous cliffs. Numerous small inlets and coves lie along both shores of the gulf and are used by small craft with local knowledge.

**Hisaronu Limani** (36°47'N., 28°06'E.), a large bay, is entered at the NE end of the gulf and has depths suitable for anchoring in any part of it. Eren Dagi, 842m high, stands on the SE side of this bay and is prominent. The conspicuous ruins of an ancient temple and theater are situated 0.7 mile NW of the summit of this hill. The prominent villages of Orhaniye and Hisaronu stand 1.5 miles SW and 2 miles NNW, respectively, of the hill.

Several small inlets and coves indent the shore of the bay and provide shelter to small craft with local knowledge. Ergus Cay, a river, flows into the N part of the bay.

**Ince Burnu** (36°39'N., 27°41'E.) is the SE extremity of a narrow promontory. A light is shown from a prominent tower, 8m high, standing on the point.

## Nisos Kos

**18.8 Nisos Kos** (36°50'N., 27°10'E.) is mountainous and very fertile. Oros Dikeo, the summit of the island, is 846m high and stands near the middle of a ridge which extends 13 miles SW along the S side from the E extremity. Several spurs slope gradually from the N side of this ridge to a plain bordered by a sandy coast. A mountainous ridge also extends S along the W end of the island.

Nisos Kos lies in the approaches to Kerme Korfezi and divides the entrance into two channels. The S channel leads between the SE side of the island and the NW end of Resadiye Yarimadasi (Datca Yarimadasi). Kos Channel, the N channel, leads between the N side of the island and the mainland to the N.

**Akra Krikellos** (36°40'N., 26°58'E.) is the S extremity of Nisos Kos. A conspicuous radio tower stands on the summit of Mount Latra which is 427m high and stands 2 miles NNW of the point.

Ormos Kefalou is entered between Akra Krikellos and Akra Khelona, 8.5 miles NE. A small harbor, protected by a mole, lies on the SW side of the bay and the village of Kefalos stands 0.8 mile NW of it. A conspicuous ruined castle is situated close S of this village. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 40m about 0.5 mile NE of the head of the mole. A small rocky islet lies close offshore, 1 mile NE of the mole.

The resort village of Kardhamania (Cardamena) is situated 2.3 miles NE of Akra Khelona and is conspicuous from seaward. A small craft harbor, protected by a breakwater, fronts the village and several windmills stand on the coast in this vicinity.

**Akra Ayios Fokas** (36°51'N., 27°21'E.), marked by a light, is the E extremity of Nisos Kos. A conspicuous radio mast stands on the summit of a hill 1.7 miles W of this point.

Akra Louros, located 2 miles NNW of Akra Ayios Fokas, is low and sandy and is marked by a light.

Akra Skandharion (Akra Ammoglossa), located 3.2 miles NW of Akra Louros, is also low and marked by a light. A shoal bank, with depths of less than 9m, extends up to about 0.8 mile N of the light and should be given a wide berth. A prominent hotel is reported to stand close S of the light. During SE storms, excellent anchorage has been reported to be available in depths of 15 to 18m, mud and weed, WSW of the light.

**18.9 Kos** (36°54'N., 27°17'E.), a resort town, stands on the NE end of the island, 2.5 miles WNW of Akra Louros. It is fronted by a small harbor basin with an entrance, 70m wide. A new quay, 200m long, extends SE from the outer side of the E entrance point and has depths of 7.5 to 8.2m alongside. A T-headed pier and a mooring buoy are situated close SSE of the harbor entrance. The pier has a depth of 5.2m alongside its head, but is somewhat exposed. The harbor is mostly used by small craft, ferries, and coasters. Kos marina, protected by jetties, lies 0.7 mile SE of the harbor basin.

A chimney stands on the W side of the harbor and a prominent castle stands at the E side. The roadstead off the town is particularly good during strong NW winds, but becomes untenable with onshore winds from N, through E, to S. Vessels may anchor off the town in any convenient depth over a bottom of mud and weed. A good berth lies in a depth of 11m about 0.2 mile E of the new quay.

**Mastikhari** (36°51'N., 26°58'E.), a small town, is situated 10.7 miles SW of Akra Skandharion (Akra Ammoglossa) and is fronted by a small craft harbor. The coast between is fronted by a shallow shoal bank which extends up to about 0.6 mile seaward in places.

**18.10 Kos Channel** (36°56'N., 27°16'E.), the N passage leading into Kerme Korfezi, leads between Akra Skandharion (Akra Ammoglossa) and the mainland to the N. This channel is approached from the SW via Dhiavlos Kapari, which lies between the N side of Nisos Kos and the S side of Nisis Pserimos. Vessels are advised to keep nearer to the N side of this channel where the depths are considerable.

**Fener Burnu** (Huseyin) (36°58'N., 27°16'E.), the NW entrance point of Kos Channel, is marked by a light shown from a prominent structure, 9m high. An above-water rock, fringed by shoals, lies about 0.3 mile SW of the point and is marked by a beacon. Magpie Rock, with a least depth of 1.2m, lies about 0.5 mile offshore, 0.8 mile SE of Fener Burnu. Karga Adasi, a small islet, lies 1.4 miles E of Magpie Rock. It is fringed by shoals and is marked by a light.

**Nisis Pserimos** (36°56'N., 27°08'E.), a small island, rises to a height of 268m and is fronted by small islets and off-lying rocks in places. Akra Roussa, the S extremity of this island, is marked by a main light. A wreck, with a depth of 11m, lies about 0.6 mile S of the light.

Nisis Plati, a large islet, lies 1 mile W of Nisis Pserimos and is fringed by rocks, some above water.

Vrakhonisis Nikrothikes, a small rocky islet, lies close N of the N end of Nisis Plati and is marked by a main light.

The S channel leading into Kerme Korfezi lies between Akra Ayios Fokas, the SE extremity of Nisos Kos, and Deveboynu Burnu, 10.4 miles S.

**Deveboynu Burnu** (36°41'N., 27°22'E.), a bold cape with steep cliffs, is connected to the mainland by a low and narrow isthmus. From a distance, this point resembles an island. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 9m high, standing on this cape.

## Kerme Korfezi

**18.11 Kerme Korfezi** (Gokova Korfezi) (36°55'N., 27°45'E.) lies between Resadiye Yarimadasi, a large peninsula, and the Turkish mainland to the N. This extensive gulf extends ENE for 45 miles and is deep in its outer part. The precipitous mountains, which rise within the N shore of the inner part of the gulf, descend almost to the water in a series of cliffs. The S side of the gulf forms a succession of small bays which are separated by low, rocky points. These bays are backed by land which gradually rises to an elevated ridge. During offshore winds, vessels may obtain shelter in many of the small bays.

**Bodrum** (37°02'N., 27°26'E.), a small harbor, lies on the N side of the gulf at the head of Bodrum Limani which is entered between Degirmen Burnu and Ecme Burnu, 1 mile E. It is surrounded by an amphitheater of hills and is protected by breakwaters. There are depths of 3 to 5m within the harbor basin which is mostly used by small craft and yachts.

**Kara Ada** (36°58'N., 27°30'E.) lies in the SE approach to Bodrum Limani. This island is 385m high and is marked by a light at its NW end. A channel leads along the NE side of the island into the bay and has a depth of 22m in the fairway.

The bay provides anchorage for vessels of all sizes. A conspicuous gray castle, which appears white in sunlight, stands on Kale Burnu, a small promontory which projects from the head of the bay. A prominent hotel stands 0.5 mile E of the castle. Anchorage can be obtained by vessels in a depth of 18m, mud and weed, SSE of the castle. An outfall pipeline extends 0.5 mile S along the W side of the bay and shoals extend up to 0.7 mile S of the W entrance point. Local knowledge is advised.

The coast to the E of the bay consists of plains with low projecting points. Inland, the hills are wooded and are backed by mountains.

The head of Kerme Korfezi is entered between Oren Burnu and Longoz Burnu, 6.2 miles SE. Camaltibuku, entered E of Oren Burnu, affords anchorage near the shore where there are depths of 31m, stiff mud, about 0.3 mile offshore.

Akbuku, 7 miles E of Oren Burnu, affords anchorage on the N side of its head, in a depth of 26m, sand and weed. The SE part of this bay is shallow and rocky.

Gelibolu Limani lies on the S side of the head of the gulf, 10 miles ENE of Longoz Burnu. This bay affords good anchorage in a depth of 22m, mud, about 0.3 mile from its head. Conical hills, surmounted by the remains of ancient forts, stand on each side of the low ground at the head of this bay.

**Gokova Iskelesi** (37°03'N., 28°19'E.), lying on the N side of the head of the gulf, is a small ore terminal. Two small jetties, with depths of 3.7m alongside, front the shore. Vessels of up to 60m in length and lighters can berth alongside these jetties without much difficulty as the shore is steep-to. Large vessels

moor, with stern lines to the shore, close off the jetties in a depth of 10m.

## Nisos Kalimnos

**18.12 Nisos Kalimnos** (37°00'N., 27°00'E.), one of the largest islands of the Dhodhekanisos, lies 6 miles NW of Nisos Kos and is fronted by several islets. This mountainous island is separated from Nisis Pserimos by Dhiavlos Kalimnou. Oros Ilias, the summit of the island, is 676m high and stands on the middle ridge. Another prominent peak, 663m high, stands 0.2 mile SE of the summit.

**Kalimnos** (36°57'N., 26°59'E.), a small harbor, lies along the shore at the head of Limin Kalimnou, a bay which indents the SE side of the island. This bay is entered between Akra Ayios Yeoryios and Akra Khali, 3.5 miles ENE. The harbor is protected by a mole and has quay depths of 2.5 to 6.6m alongside. It is used by fishing vessels, small craft, ferries, and coasters.

A church, with a conspicuous cupola, stands near the root of the mole and a prominent cross stands close SW of it. A conspicuous clock tower stands at the NW side of the harbor and several conspicuous tanks stand at the E side.

Vessels can anchor in a depth of 11m about 270m ESE of the head of the mole, but this roadstead is not recommended during strong N winds due to the squalls which descend from the hills with great violence. Vessels can also anchor farther out in the bay in depths of 22 to 37m, mud, sand, and weed. Several submarine cables extend S into the bay from the E shore.

**18.13 Ormos Argano** (37°01'N., 26°57'E.) lies on the NW side of the island and is entered between Akra Kastelli and a promontory, 141m high, located 1.7 miles NW. Nisis Kalavros lies in the entrance, 1 mile NW of Akra Kastelli. This small islet is 94m high and is marked by a beacon. An isolated shoal patch, with a least depth of 7m, lies about 0.3 mile ESE of the E side of the islet. The mountains on either side of the bay rise almost perpendicularly and form a conspicuous deep ravine which extends SE. Vessels can anchor in depths of 18 to 27m, mud, good holding ground, about 0.3 mile off the head of the bay. However, this bay is only suitable for anchoring during good weather.

**Nisis Nera** (36°55'N., 26°56'E.), 58m high, lies with its N end located 0.5 mile S of the SW side of Nisos Kalimnos. This islet is 180m high and may be passed on either side.

**Nisis Safonidhi** (36°53'N., 26°55'E.) lies 1.6 miles SSW of Nisis Nera. This islet is 51m high and marked by a light.

**Nisis Telendhos** (37°00'N., 26°54'E.), a large islet, fronts the W side of Nisos Kalimnos and is 459m high. Apano, a rocky islet, lies on a bank 0.4 mile S of the W extremity of Nisis Telendhos.

Nisis Ayia Kiriaki, a small islet 63m high, lies 0.5 mile off the W coast of Nisos Kalimnos, 0.7 mile SSW of the SE extremity of Nisis Telendhos.

**Nisis Kalolimnos** (37°04'N., 27°05'E.), a large islet, is 116m high and fringed by shoals. A light is shown from a framework tower standing on its E extremity. The S side of this islet is indented by coves which are fronted by rocks, and the middle of the N side is formed by cliffs. Nisis Pitta, a small rocky islet, lies 2.3 miles NW of Nisis Kalolimnos and is fringed by shoals.

**Glaronisia** (37°05'N., 26°53'E.) consists of two islets lying close off the N extremity of Nisos Kalimnos. The N islet is marked by a light on its N side.

## Nisos Leros

**18.14 Nisos Leros** (37°10'N., 26°50'E.), a hilly island, is separated from Nisos Kalimnos by Dhiavlos Lerou, a narrow passage. Korifi Skoumbardha, the summit of the island, is 327m high and stands at the W side of the S part. Oros Kleithi, another prominent peak, is 321m high and stands at the E side of the N part of the island. The coast is indented by several bays which afford the most secure anchorages in the Dhodhekanisos.

Nisis Velona, 22m high, lies close SE of Akra Dhiapori, the SE extremity of the island, and vessels can pass to the N or S of it. The main channel passes to the S of Nisis Velona and to the N of Glaronisia. The fairway is 0.2 mile wide and deep.

**Nisis Ayia Kiriaki** (37°09'N., 26°53'E.) lies 0.6 mile off the E side of the island. This islet is 76m high and is marked by a light at its E end. Nisis Peganouisi, 144m high, lies 0.5 mile offshore, 1.8 miles SSE of the light.

**Ormos Alindhas** (37°10'N., 26°51'E.) indents the NE side of Nisos Leros and affords good shelter during N winds, but is exposed to the E. The town of Alindha stands along the W shore of this bay and the small craft harbor of Ayia Marina fronts the S shore close inside the entrance. Vessels may anchor off the harbor in depths of 18 to 33m. Local knowledge is required as an area of foul ground extends across the entrance and several wrecks lie within the bay.

**Ormos Partheni** (37°11'N., 26°47'E.) indents the NW side of Nisos Leros and is sheltered from all winds. This bay has good holding ground and affords the best anchorage for large vessels. A conspicuous chimney stands near the beach at the head of the bay. Vessels may anchor as convenient near the head. The bay may be approached from the SW via Dhiavlos Farios and from the NE via Dhiavlos Arkhangelos. These two channels lead between the N coast of Nisos Leros and the off-lying islets and rocks.

**Nisis Tripiti** (37°13'N., 26°49'E.), 24m high, is the NE and outer islet of a group lying off the E part of the N coast of the island. Vessels approaching Ormos Partheni should pass close W of this islet and enter Dhiavlos Arkhangelos.

**Nisis Arkhangelos** (37°12'N., 26°46'E.) is the largest islet of a group lying off the W part of the N coast of the island. This islet is 127m high and a prominent mill in ruins is located on it.

**18.15 Ormos Lakki** (37°07'N., 26°50'E.) indents the SW side of the island and is entered between Akra Angistro and Akra Lakki, 0.4 mile WNW. The entrance to this narrow and deep bay is, except when approaching from SW, difficult to distinguish. The shores are mostly rocky and indented in places by shallow and sandy coves. Patches of rock, some above water, and foul ground lie close offshore in places.

Akra Lakki, 66m high, rises steeply and is marked by a light. Akra Angistro is formed by precipitous cliffs, 46m high, and is also marked by a light. A reddish hill, 248m high, stands 0.8 mile NNW of Akra Lakki and a gray hill, 256m high, stands 0.6 mile E of Akra Angistro.

The town of Lakkion, fronted by a small quayed harbor, stands at the N side of the head of the bay. The harbor has

depths of 2 to 11m alongside and is mostly used by ferries and small craft. The bay affords excellent anchorage, but it is not safe in SW gales. Vessels may anchor in depths of 12 to 46m, mud, good holding ground, but local knowledge is advised because of several rocky areas.

A naval base is situated along the SE side of the bay. The facilities include a fuel pier, 115m long, with depths of 7 to 8m alongside. There is also a quay, 140m long, with depths of 5 to 6m alongside and several mooring buoys.

**Caution.**—Except with the permission of the naval authorities, vessels are prohibited from approaching within 200m of the S shore of Ormos Lakki.

Due to anti-submarine nets, an area of foul ground extends across the entrance of Ormos Lakki.

Due to the existence of submarine cables, an area prohibited to anchorage, which may best be seen on the chart, extends across Dhiavlos Lerou.

## Nisos Lipsoi

**18.16 Nisos Lipsoi** (37°18'N., 26°45'E.), 277m high, consists of a limestone formation and is fronted by several off-lying islets and rocks. The village of Lipso, fronted by a small craft harbor, stands at the E side of the head of a bay which indents the SW side of the island. A prominent church is situated on the SE side of the head of the bay. Small craft can anchor within the inner part of the bay, but submarine cables lie in the vicinity of the entrance and approaches.

**Nisidhes Kalapodhia** (37°15'N., 26°49'E.), consisting of two rocky islets, lies on a bank 1.8 miles SE of the SE extremity of the island. The E islet is 25m high and is marked by a light at the E end.

**Nisis Saraki** (37°14'N., 26°42'E.), a small islet, is marked by a light and fronted by shoals which extend up to 0.8 mile SSW and 0.5 mile ESE of it. An above-water rock lies 0.4 mile SSW of the light.

Nisis Frangos, 75m high, lies 1.5 miles NNE of Nisis Saraki. This islet is fronted by shoals and rocks which extend up to about 0.5 mile NW and SE of it.

Nisidhes Khalavra, a group of islets and rocks, lies on a bank 1 mile NE of Nisis Frangos and about 0.5 mile SW of the SW side of Nisos Lipsoi. The highest islet in this group rises to a height of 65m.

Vrakhonisidhes Aspro, a group of islets and rocks, lies off the E side of Nisos Lipsoi. A rock, with a least depth of 4.9m, lies 1.9 miles NE of the NE extremity of the island and is the outer danger.

**Nisidhes Manoli** (37°20'N., 26°43'E.), a group of islets and rocks, lies 0.5 mile off the N end of Nisos Lipsoi. The N and outer islet is 30m high.

**Nisis Arkoi** (37°23'N., 26°44'E.), 111m high, is the largest of an extensive group of large islets which lie within 5 miles of the N end of Nisos Lipsoi. This group is fringed by shoals, is of no importance, and should be given a wide berth.

## Nisos Patmos

**18.17 Nisos Patmos** (37°20'N., 26°33'E.), barren and rugged, consists of three distinct masses which are connected by two narrow and low isthmuses. The coasts of the island are

generally steep and cliffy and are fronted by rocks and small islets in places. A conspicuous white church stands on the summit of the island which is 272m high and rises in the SW part of the central mass. Other prominent peaks include Korifi Prasso, which is 243m high and stands in the S mass, and Korifi Grosso which is 228m high and stands in the NE part of the N mass.

**Akra Yermanos** (Yeranos) (37°20'N., 26°45'E.), the E extremity of the island, is marked by a light.

Vrakhonisis Khelia, a rocky islet, lies on a bank 2 miles SSW of the light and is 114m high. A shallow reef lies 0.6 mile S of the S side of the islet and a group of above-water rocks and shoals lies 0.7 mile N of the N side of the islet.

**Skala Patmou** (37°18'N., 26°33'E.), a small harbor, lies on the SW side of an inlet which indents the W side of the bight lying between Akra Yermanos and Akra Tragos, 3 miles SW. The town of Patmos, with a conspicuous monastery, stands on a hill close S of the harbor. The bottom of the inlet consists of sand and weed and the harbor is protected by a breakwater. The main quay is 200m long and has a depth of 7.5m alongside. It is used by cruise vessels and ferries. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 26m off the head of the breakwater. Large vessels can anchor in a depth of 40m, sand, about 0.2 mile off the N entrance point of the inlet. Anchorage can also be obtained in depths of 29 to 37m, in the N part of the bight about 1.8 miles W of Akra Yermanos.

**Akra Ilias** (37°16'N., 26°34'E.), the SE extremity of the island, is marked by a light.

**Caution.—Nisis Anidhro** (37°24'N., 26°30'E.), 103m high, lies 2.5 miles NW of the NW extremity of Nisos Patmos. A light is shown from a structure standing on the summit of this rocky islet and a beacon is situated close SW of it.

Nisis Petrokaravo, a group of rocks 70m high, lies 2 miles W of Nisis Anidhro. Vrakhos Fournoi, a rocky reef, lies about 3.5 miles N of Nisis Anidhro and has a least depth of 8.8m.

## Nisidhes Fournoi

**18.18 Nisidhes Fournoi** (37°35'N., 26°30'E.) is a group of islands, islets, and rocks which provide shelter to small craft with local knowledge. The group is separated from the SW end of Nisos Samos by a passage known as Stenon Fournon. The current in this passage always sets N and causes a confused sea.

Nisis Fournoi, the largest island of the group, consists of two parts joined by a narrow isthmus. The summit of this island is 514m high and stands near its N end. A light is shown from Akra Alonaki, the N extremity of this island.

Nisis Fimaina, the W island of the group, is 470m high. A light is shown from Akra Trakhili, the W extremity of this island. Nisis Alatonisi, 142m high, lies 3.8 miles SSE of the light and is the outer islet on the SW side of the group. A shallow isolated shoal lies about 0.6 mile WSW of the islet.

Poros Fournon, the passage leading between the E side of Nisis Fimaina and the W side of Nisis Fournoi, is not recommended except in case of necessity. Nisis Dhiaporoi, a long islet, lies at the E side of this channel. The fairway is 137m wide and has a least depth of 18m.

Ormos Korseon indents the W side of the S part of Nisis Fournoi. This small bay is affected by winds from between W and N, but otherwise provides good anchorage, with a bottom

of sand and weed, to small craft. The village of Fournoi stands at the head of the bay and two prominent windmills are situated on a ridge 0.4 mile SW of it. A small pier, used by small craft, fronts the village and is sheltered by a breakwater.

## Nisos Ikaria

**18.19 Nisos Ikaria** (37°36'N., 26°10'E.), a long and narrow island, is separated from Nisidhes Fournoi by a deep and clear passage. This island is traversed by a chain of mountains with peaks reaching heights of 610 to 1,037m.

**Akra Dhrapanon** (37°42'N., 26°22'E.), a flat point, forms the NE extremity of the island and is marked by a light. A prominent hill, 153m high, stands 0.7 mile SW of this point.

**Akra Papas** (37°31'N., 25°58'E.), the SW extremity of the island, slopes steeply to the sea. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 11m high, standing on this point. A conspicuous church stands close E of a village situated on the S side of the island, 8.5 miles ENE of the light.

Akra Armenistis, the NW extremity of the island, is located 9 miles NE of Akra Papas and is marked by a light. A small bay lying close SE of the point provides good anchorage, in a depth of 31m, during S winds. Several small islets lie close off the E entrance point of the bay.

Akra Evdhilos is located 4.8 miles E of Akra Armenistis. An islet, marked by a light, lies close N of this point. Ormos Evdhilou, a small bay, is entered close E of the light and a village stands at its W side. A breakwater projects E from Akra Evdhilos and shelters a small craft harbor which lies close S of it.

Ormos Ayios Kirikos indents the S side of the island, 6 miles SW of Akra Dhrapanon. A village, with a conspicuous blue-domed church, stands on the shore of the bay. A small craft harbor is formed by a quayed mole, 300m long, which extends E from the E shore of the bay. A berth on the N side of this mole has depths of 6 to 7m alongside and is used by ferries. Small craft can anchor in depths of 7 to 9m in the N part of the harbor, but it is open between NE and SE and the shelter is poor.

## Coastal Features—Fener Burnu (Huseyin) to Samos Strait

**18.20 Chuka Channel** (Cuka Bogazi) (36°58'N., 27°11'E.) lies between the NE side of Nisos Pserimos and the islands fronting the mainland shore. This passage is 6 miles long and leads NW from Kos Channel.

The border between Greece and Turkey lies in the vicinity of this passage.

**Ince Burnu** (37°08'N., 27°15'E.), the NW extremity of an irregularly-shaped peninsula, is located 10 miles N of Fener Burnu (Huseyin), the NW entrance point of Kos Channel, which has been previously described. The coast between is fronted by several off-lying islands. Karabakla Bogazi, a channel, leads inshore of these islands and is used by small vessels with local knowledge.

**Catalada** (37°00'N., 27°13'E.), 154m high, is the largest of a group of islets and above-water rocks lying centered 3.5 miles NW of Fener Burnu. This islet is formed by two parts joined by a narrow isthmus and a light is shown from its NE end. Yassiado, a small islet, lies 0.6 mile SW of the S end of

Catalada and is fronted by a reef on its SW side. A stranded wreck is reported (1994) to lie on the N side of this reef.

Topan Adasi, located 1.9 miles WSW of the N end of Catalada, is the W and outer islet of the group. This conical islet is marked by a light at its S end.

Cavus Adasi, 65m high, lies 1.1 miles offshore, 2.7 miles NNE of Topan Adasi. This islet is fringed by shoals and a tower stands on its NE extremity.

Buyuk Kiremit Adasi lies 1.5 miles offshore, 3.4 miles SSW of Ince Burnu. This islet is fringed by a shoal bank and marked by a light.

**Nisoi Limnia** (Kardak Adalari) (37°03'N., 27°09'E.), consisting of two above-water rocks fringed by shoals, lies 2.5 miles W of Cavus Adasi. Vessels may pass to the E or W of this danger, but should give the rocks a wide berth.

**18.21 Mandalya Korfezi** (Gulluk Korfezi) (37°15'N., 27°20'E.) is entered between the N end of a peninsula, of which Ince Burnu is the NW extremity, and Tekagac Burnu, 14 miles NNW. The shores of this large gulf are indented by numerous bays and inlets, some of which afford anchorage, and are fronted in places by several islets and rocks.

The peninsula forming the S entrance point is fronted by several shoals and rocks. Wreck Rock (Gemitasi), 6m high, lies 1.3 miles NNE of Ince Burnu and is fringed by foul ground. This prominent rock is the N and outer danger in this vicinity.

**Nisis Farmakonisi** (37°17'N., 27°07'E.) lies in the N approach to the gulf, 5.5 miles SW of Tekagac Burnu. This large islet is characterized by gentle slopes and rises to a height of 111m at its S end. A main light is shown from the summit. Several ancient ruins are situated in the S part and a conspicuous house stands 0.3 mile NNW of the light.

**Buyuk Farilyabuku** (37°09'N., 27°21'E.) indents the S side of the gulf, 3.8 miles E of Wreck Rock. This narrow inlet affords sheltered anchorage to vessels with local knowledge. Konel Adasi (Buyuktavsan), 118m high, is located 1.5 miles NE of the entrance to this inlet. Fener Adasi (Kucuktavsan), a small islet, lies close NW of the NW end of Konel Adasi and is marked by a light at its N extremity.

Turkbuku Golu, entered 2.6 miles ESE of Buyuk Farilyabuku, also affords shelter from all winds except those from between NE and ESE. This bay provides anchorage in depths of 18 to 27m, mud, but sometimes very heavy squalls blow through the valley at the head.

Torba Limarli, a bay, and Guvercinlik Korfezi, a small inlet, indent the SE corner of the gulf and provide anchorage. Both roadsteads are sheltered by the islets which lie in the approaches.

**Asin Korfezi** (Asen) (37°12'N., 27°32'E.) indents the E side of the gulf and is sheltered by the surrounding hills. A conspicuous castle stands on the summit of a promontory projecting from the head of this bay. The village of Gulluk stands on the NE side of a small cove which lies on the SE side of the bay. A deep-water jetty, used for loading ore, projects

150m NW from the head of this cove. Vessels with drafts of up to 8.5m can be handled alongside.

**18.22 Incegol Burnu** (37°14'N., 27°30'E.), the NW entrance point of Asin Korfezi, is formed by a spur which rises to a height of 196m about 0.7 mile ENE of its seaward extremity. A main light is shown from a prominent tower, 9m high, standing on this point.

Kazikli Limani, entered 4 miles NNW of Incegol Burnu, affords shelter to vessels with local knowledge. Anchorage may be taken in depths of 15 to 22m, mud, near the head of the bay. Small vessels may anchor in sheltered depths of 7 to 11m within a narrow inlet which indents the NW side of the head. Toprak Adasi, 37m high, is located 3.3 miles WSW of the N entrance point of this bay. Isolated shoals with depths of 10.8m and 7.3m lie about 2 miles SSE and 1 mile E, respectively, of this small islet.

**Akbuk Limani** (37°21'N., 27°21'E.) indents the N shore of the gulf. This bay provides shelter, but the entrance is encumbered by several islets and shoals and the shores are fronted by a shallow bank. Panayir Adasi, 29m high, lies in the W approach to the bay, 1 mile S of the W entrance point. Small vessels with local knowledge may pass to the N of this islet. The main fairway leads E of this islet and has a least depth of 10m. Anchorage can be obtained in the NE part of the bay in depths of 11 to 18m, mud. The village of Akbuk stands on the E side of the head. Vessels can also anchor, in depths of 11 to 16m, within Kuru erik Limani, an inlet which indents the SW side of the bay.

**18.23 Tekagac Burnu** (37°21'N., 27°13'E.), the NW entrance point of Mandalya Korfezi (Gulluk Korfezi), is a salient point. A main light is shown from a prominent tower, 12m high, standing on this point.

**Menderes Burnu** (Duzburun) (37°28'N., 27°10'E.), located 7 miles N of Tekagac Burnu, is a low and swampy projection through which a river flows into the sea. A low stretch of coast extends 10 miles N from this point to the base of Samsun Dagi, a large promontory. The shore of this stretch is broken in places by the mouths of several lagoons which lie close inland. A range of mountains, which rise steeply at the N end of this stretch of coast, extend 15 miles E from the seaward extremity of Samsun Dagi.

**Nisis Gaidharos** (Agathonisi) (37°28'N., 26°58'E.) lies 9 miles W of Menderes Burnu and is fronted by several islets and rocky shoals. This small island is 201m high and marked by a light at the SW side. Nisis Kouneli, a prominent islet, lies 0.9 mile S of the island and is 56m high.

**Tavsan Adasi** (37°39'N., 27°00'E.), a small islet, lies close off the SW extremity of Samsun Dagi and forms the SE entrance point of Samos Strait. A main light is shown from a framework tower, 8m high, standing on this islet.